

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
18 September 2003 (18.09.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 03/076533 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **C09D 11/16**

SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,  
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US03/06547**

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),  
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),  
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,  
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO,  
SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,  
GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(22) International Filing Date: 4 March 2003 (04.03.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
10/093,666 8 March 2002 (08.03.2002) US

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted  
a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for the following designations AE,  
AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA,  
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES,  
FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,  
KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG,  
MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU,  
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,  
UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian  
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European  
patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR,  
GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR),  
OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,  
ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)

(63) Related by continuation (CON) or continuation-in-part  
(CIP) to earlier application:

US 10/093,666 (CON)  
Filed on 8 March 2002 (08.03.2002)

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **BINNEY  
& SMITH, INC. [US/US]; 1100 Church Lane, P.O. Box  
431, Easton, PA 18044-0431 (US).**

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **LI, Jie [US/US]; 815  
N. 38th Street, Allentown, PA 18104 (US).**

(74) Agent: **LEBER, Celia H.; Fish & Richardson P.C., 225  
Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110 (US).**

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,  
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,  
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,  
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,  
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,

Published:

— with international search report  
— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the  
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of  
amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 03/076533 A1

(54) Title: ERASABLE INKS

(57) Abstract: Erasable ink compositions are provided, including water, a coloring agent, a releasing agent including an alkoxylated siloxane, and a film-forming binder. In another aspect, erasable ink compositions are provided including a releasing agent having a water solubility ranging from about 0.5 to about 60%. The erasable inks are suitable for use on marker boards, e.g., white boards.

## Erasable Inks

### TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to erasable inks suitable for use on marker boards.

### BACKGROUND

5 Marker boards, commonly referred to as "white boards," are writing boards that are designed to be written on with a marking pen and erased using, for example, a tissue, soft cloth, or dry eraser (i.e., a cloth eraser similar to the erasers used to erase chalk from blackboards). Marker boards are typically made of ceramic or plastic, and have a smooth, hard, glossy surface. Often, marker boards are used to replace  
10 blackboards, due to the dusty, messy nature of chalk and the cumbersome weight of blackboards.

It is desirable that erasable inks for use with marker boards dry relatively quickly, and that the dried ink be easily erasable with a tissue, soft cloth or dry eraser. It is also desirable that the ink not stain the board and leave minimal residue on the  
15 board after erasing. Because some users will try to erase the ink almost immediately after making a marking, it is desirable that the ink be erasable shortly after it has been applied to the board. It is also desirable that the applied ink mark remain erasable for a long period of time because such marks are commonly left on marker boards for weeks at a time.

20 Water-based inks are desirable for use with marking boards because such inks can be formulated to be relatively non-toxic and low-odor, unlike most inks containing organic solvents. However, water-based inks tend to take longer to dry than solvent-based inks and are generally difficult to erase without smearing until the ink has dried. As a result, solvent-based inks are still commonly used, despite their safety and  
25 environmental drawbacks.

### SUMMARY

The invention features water-based marker board inks that have a short "waiting time", i.e., inks that can be erased soon after they are applied to the marker board. Because the inks have a short "waiting time", a marking can be made on the marker  
30 board and then quickly erased without smearing. This feature enhances the user-

friendliness of markers containing water-based inks by minimizing delay and frustration and may contribute to more widespread consumer acceptance of such markers.

Because they are water-based rather than solvent-based, the inks of the  
5 invention are relatively non-toxic and odor-free. The inks are also safer to manufacture, ship and store than solvent-based inks.

In one aspect, the invention features an erasable ink composition that includes (a) water, (b) a coloring agent, (c) a releasing agent including an alkoxyLATED siloxane, and (d) a film-forming polymeric binder.

10 Some implementations include one or more of the following features. The water is present in an amount ranging from about 40 to about 90% by weight. The coloring agent is present in an amount ranging from about 0.2 to about 30% by weight. The releasing agent is present in an amount ranging from about 0.3 to about 30% by weight. The polymeric binder is present in an amount ranging from about 1 to about 15% by weight. The polymeric binder includes a polyvinyl butyral resin. The polymeric binder includes a plasticized polyvinyl butyral resin. The releasing agent has a water solubility ranging from about 0.5 to about 60%. The siloxane resin is modified with propoxy and/or ethoxy groups. The siloxane resin includes a polyalkyleneoxide modified poly(dialkyl)siloxane resin, e.g., a polyethylene oxide modified  
15 poly(dimethyl)siloxane resin. The composition contains less than 1% colloidal silica. The composition has a viscosity of less than 30 cps at 25°C. The composition is a newtonian fluid.

20 In another aspect, the invention features an erasable ink composition that includes (a) water, (b) a coloring agent, (c) a releasing agent including an alkoxyLATED siloxane, and, (d) a film-forming polymeric binder. In a preferred embodiment, the composition is substantially free of colloidal silica particles.

25 In a further aspect, the invention features an erasable ink composition including (a) water, (b) a coloring agent, (c) a releasing agent comprising a siloxane resin modified with alkoxy groups, and (d) a film-forming polymeric binder.

30 In yet another aspect, the invention features an erasable ink composition including (a) 40-90% by weight water, (b) 0.5 to 30% by weight of a coloring agent, (c) 0.3-30% by weight of a releasing agent comprising a siloxane resin having a

water solubility ranging from about 0.5 to about 60%, and (d) 1-15% by weight of a film-forming polymeric binder comprising a polyvinyl butyral resin.

In some implementations, the erasable ink composition includes one or more of the following features. The erasable ink composition is erasable from a marking board

5 without smearing 30 seconds after the ink is applied to the marking board. The erasable ink has an erasability of greater than 90% when wiped within 30 seconds of applying the ink to the marking board.

The invention also features methods of using the erasable inks of the invention. For example, the invention features a method of writing on a marking board including  
10 (a) providing an erasable ink of the invention, and (b) making a mark with the ink on a marking board having a smooth, substantially non-porous surface.

Some implementations include one or more of the following features. The ink is provided in a marker. The method further includes erasing the mark. The erasing step is performed within 30 seconds after the mark is made. The mark is erased using a  
15 dry eraser. The mark remains erasable for at least two months. The marking board is a plastic board.

In a further aspect, the invention features pens for marking boards containing inks of the invention. For example, the invention features a pen for marking boards that includes an outer body, a writing tip at one end of the body, a reservoir included  
20 within the body and connected to the writing tip, and within the reservoir an aqueous erasable ink of the invention, the ink having the ability to form markings on a smooth, substantially non-porous surface, the markings being erasable from the surface by a dry eraser.

The term "erasable ink" as used herein, means an ink that can be removed from  
25 a smooth, substantially nonporous marker board, such as a melamine board, after the ink has fully dried, using a soft cloth, paper, or dry eraser, with minimal residue and staining remaining on the board after erasing.

The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features and advantages of  
30 the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Preferred erasable inks include a coloring agent, a releasing agent, a film-forming polymeric binder and water.

The coloring agent provides the ink with the desired color. Enough coloring agent should be included in the ink to provide the desired color intensity. Preferred inks contain from about 0.2 to 30% by weight of the coloring agent, on a solids basis, more preferably about 1 to 5% by weight. Preferably, the coloring agent includes a pigment or dye. Suitable pigments include water dispersible pigments, which are typically provided in the form of aqueous pigment dispersions. Such pigments are commercially available, e.g., from Hoechst Celanese under the tradenames FLEXONYL and HOSTAFINE; from KVK USA Inc. under the tradename PREDISOL; from Heucotech Ltd. under the tradename HEUCOSPERSE; from Nippon Keiko Kaguka, Ltd., under the tradename LUMIKOL, and from Mikuni Color Works, Inc., under the tradename TITICACA. The total amount of the pigment dispersion to be added will depend upon the solids level of the dispersion.

The releasing agent allows the ink to be erased from a marker board. Suitable releasing agents include siloxanes that have been modified to include alkoxy groups, generally by capping the siloxane at each end with alkylene oxide ( $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ) units. This modification renders the siloxane partially water soluble, such that the modified siloxanes have a water solubility within the range discussed above. Increased degrees of alkoxylation provide greater water solubility due to the polar nature of the alkoxy groups, and thus greater water compatibility.

One suitable modified siloxane is a polyalkyleneoxide modified heptamethyltrisiloxane manufactured by Setre Chemical Company, Memphis, TN and commercially available under the tradename Silwet L-77. This siloxane has a water solubility of about 20%. The Silwet L-77 siloxane also includes an allyloxypropylmethoxypropyl methyl ether. Other alkoxyated siloxanes from Setre Chemical Company also perform well. These include Silwet L-7607, L-7608, L-7622, L7604 and L-7602 siloxanes.

To enhance erasability, the releasing agent may have a water solubility ranging from about 0.5 to 100%, preferably from about 0.5 to 70%. The solubility range is selected to allow the release agent to quickly phase separate from the film-forming binder and coloring agent after the ink is applied to a surface. During this phase

separation, the release agent forms a bottom layer that contacts the marker board and the film-forming binder and coloring agent form a top layer. The rapid separation of the coloring agent and binder from the releasing agent tends to enhance the ability of the ink to be cleanly erased from the board before the ink has fully dried.

5 Preferably, the inks contain from about 0.3 to 30% by weight of the releasing agent, more preferably from about 1 to 7% by weight. If the ink contains too much of the releasing agent, the ink may smear, whereas if the ink contains too little of the releasing agent erasability may be compromised.

10 Water solubilized mineral oil, e.g., in an amount of 0 to 1%, may be used as an additional releasing agent to enhance the wiping smoothness of the ink.

The film-forming binder allows the ink to form a film on a smooth surface, such as the surface of a marker board, so that the ink will form smooth, continuous markings on the surface. The properties of the film-forming binder also affect the erasability of the ink. It is preferred that the film-forming binder be capable of forming a relatively 15 soft, flexible film. A soft film generally erases more easily, with less color staining, than a tougher film. A soft film can be provided, for example, by using a relatively strong film-forming binder in combination with a plasticizer.

Suitable binders include polyvinyl acetal polymers, poly(vinyl alcohol), styrene-butadiene rubber, polyurethane, and acrylic resins, and in particular polyvinyl butyral 20 copolymers. Emulsified polyvinyl butyral is generally preferred. For example, a suitable binder is a terpolymer of polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl acetate that is commercially available from Solutia, Inc., St. Louis, MO, under the tradename BUTVAR BR. This binder is an aqueous dispersion containing about 34% by weight of the terpolymer, 49% by weight water, 15% by weight of butyl ricinoleate 25 (a soap) and 2% by weight of potassium oleate (another soap).

Generally, it is preferred that the inks contain from about 1 to 15% by weight of the binder, on a solids basis, more preferably from about 3 to 10 % by weight. If too much binder is used, the mark may be difficult to erase, while if too little binder is used a stain may remain on the writing surface.

30 As noted above, to satisfy both staining and ease of erasure, a soft film-forming resin is desired. Therefore, it may be necessary to include a plasticizer in the ink composition, to plasticize the binder. Suitable plasticizers can be selected based on the properties of the binder used and the desired final softness of the film-forming resin.

For example, suitable plasticizers for the polyvinyl butyral terpolymer discussed above include adipate ester plasticizers, e.g., a di(C7-C9-alkyl)adipate commercially available from Solutia, Inc. under the tradename SANTICIZER 97.

If a plasticizer is included, it is used in a sufficient quantity to obtain the desired film properties in the ink composition. Suitable amounts generally range from about 5 to 15 % by weight on a solids basis. If too much plasticizer is used, the film may be overly soft and smear, while if too little plasticizer is used with a relatively hard binder the film may be too hard and erasability may be compromised.

The ink may optionally include a secondary releasing agent, e.g., mineral oil, that enhances erasability and wetting of the writing surface. The secondary releasing agent may be provided in an amount of, e.g., from 0.2 to 1%.

Water is used as a solvent, to reduce the viscosity of the inks and disperse the other ingredients. Preferably, a sufficient amount of water is included so that the inks have a Brookfield viscosity of less than about 12 cps at 25°C. Some water is contributed by the pigment and binder dispersions. Generally, additional water is added, to provide a total water content of about 40 to 90% by weight. If the ink viscosity is too high, the ink may not be suitable for use in a capillary feed marker having a porous nib, the type of marker that is typically used with marker boards.

The ink compositions can include other ingredients, so long as such ingredients do not result in unacceptable erasability or a viscosity that renders the ink unusable. For example, the compositions may include humectants, antifreeze agents, preservatives, buffers and emulsifiers, as is well known in the ink field. Generally, viscosity or thixotropy increasing ingredients, for example fumed silica, are undesirable. Preferred inks have a short waiting time. Waiting time is measured by making a mark on a writing surface at 70° F and 50% relative humidity and erasing a portion of the mark every few seconds until no smearing is observed. Preferably the ink compositions have a waiting time of less than about 30 seconds, more preferably less than about 20 seconds.

The percent of the mark erased (% erasability) can be determined by measuring the color intensity of the mark both before and after erasure versus the color intensity of the clean writing surface by the use of a colorimeter.

The ink is suitable for use on whiteboards, glass, metal and plastic surfaces.

Preferred inks can be used in conventional capillary feed markers. Capillary feed markers typically include a fiber tip (or nib) connected to an ink reservoir, which may also be made of a fibrous material. The reservoir is surrounded by a plastic barrel and is capped at the end opposite the nib with a plug. Such markers also include a cap for covering the nib. Ink is drawn from the reservoir to the nib by capillary action.

Example

An ink composition was formed by mixing the ingredients shown in Table 1:

Ingredient	Supplier	Amount (Wt %)	Description
Water	---	56.96	Solvent
Butvar BR	Solutia, Inc.	23.4	Film-forming resin
Santicizer 97	Solutia, Inc.	7.8	Plasticizer
Hostafine Blue B2G	Hoechst Celanese	3.5	Pigment
Ethylene Glycol	----	2.0	Antifreeze agent
Michem Lube 316	Michelman, Inc.	1.0	Secondary releasing agent
Silwet L-77	Crompton, Corp.	4.0	Releasing agent
Proxel B2	Avecia, Inc.	0.3	Preservative
20% Na Hydroxide Solution	---	0.31	pH Adjuster
Priolene 6910	Unichema International		Emulsifier (oleic acid)

10

The weights of each material given in the table above are based on the composition of the material as received from the manufacturer, and thus include any water that is used as a dispersant in the material.

This ink was applied to a melamine marker board. After 30 seconds, a dry eraser was used to wipe the ink off of the marker board. The ink erased cleanly, leaving no visible residue or staining. A second marking was applied to the board and allowed to dry for a longer period (60 seconds). This marking also erased cleanly. The ink exhibited an erasability of 95% after a waiting time of 10 seconds, and an erasability of 100% when completely dry.

20

Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. An erasable ink composition comprising:
  - (a) water;
  - (b) a coloring agent;
  - (c) a releasing agent comprising an alkoxyLATED siloxane; and
  - (d) a film-forming polymeric binder.
2. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein the water is present in an amount ranging from about 40 to about 90% by weight.
- 10 3. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein the coloring agent is present in an amount ranging from about 0.2 to about 30% by weight.
4. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein the releasing agent is present in an amount ranging from about 0.3 to about 30% by weight.
- 15 5. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein the polymeric binder is present in an amount ranging from about 1 to about 15% by weight.
- 20 6. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein the polymeric binder comprises a polyvinyl butyral resin.
7. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein the polymeric binder comprises a plasticized polyvinyl butyral resin.
- 25 8. An erasable ink composition according to claim 7 wherein the polyvinyl butyral resin is in the form of a water dispersible emulsion.
9. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein the releasing agent has a water solubility ranging from about 0.5 to about 60%.

10. An erasable ink composition according to claim 9 wherein the siloxane resin is modified with propoxy or ethoxy groups.

11. An erasable ink composition according to claim 10 wherein said 5 siloxane resin comprises a polyalkyleneoxide modified poly(dialkyl)siloxane resin.

12. An erasable ink composition according to claim 11 wherein said poly(dialkyl)siloxane resin comprises a poly(dimethyl)siloxane resin.

,10 13. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein said composition contains less than 1% colloidal silica.

14. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein said composition has a viscosity of less than 30 cps at 25°C.

15

15. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 wherein said composition is a newtonian fluid.

16. An erasable ink composition comprising:  
20 (a) water;  
(b) a coloring agent;  
(c) a releasing agent having a water solubility ranging from about 0.5 to about 60%; and  
(d) a film-forming polymeric binder.

25

17. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1 or 16 wherein said composition is substantially free of colloidal silica.

18. An erasable ink composition according to claim 17 wherein said 30 siloxane resin comprises a polyalkyleneoxide modified poly(dialkyl)siloxane resin.

19. An erasable ink composition comprising:  
(a) 40-90% by weight water;

- (b) 0.2 to 30% by weight of a coloring agent;
- (c) 0.3-30% by weight of a releasing agent comprising a siloxane resin having a water solubility ranging from about 0.5 to about 60%; and
- (d) 1-15% by weight of a film-forming polymeric binder comprising a 5 polyvinyl butyral resin.

20. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1, 16 or 19 wherein said erasable ink is erasable from a marking board 30 seconds after applying the ink to the marking board.

10

21. An erasable ink composition according to claim 1, 16 or 19 wherein said erasable ink has an erasability of greater than 90% when wiped within 30 seconds of applying the ink to the marking board.

15

22. A method of writing on a marking board comprising providing an ink comprising

- (a) water;
- (b) a coloring agent;
- (c) a releasing agent comprising an alkoxylated siloxane; and
- (d) a film-forming polymeric binder; and

20

making a mark with said ink on a marking board having a smooth, substantially non-porous surface.

25

23. A method according to claim 22 wherein the releasing agent has a water solubility ranging from about 0.5 to about 60%

24. A method according to claim 22 wherein said ink is provided in a marker.

30

25. A method according to claim 22 further comprising erasing the mark.

26. A method according to claim 25 wherein the erasing step is performed less than 60 seconds after the mark is made.

27. A method according to claim 25 wherein the mark is erased using a dry eraser.

5 28. A method according to claim 22 wherein the marking board is a smooth, substantially nonporous board.

10 29. A method according to claim 28 wherein the board comprises a whiteboard.

30. A method according to claim 28 wherein the mark remains erasable for at least 2 months.

15 31. A pen for marking boards comprising an outer body, a writing tip at one end of said body, a reservoir included within said body and connected to said writing tip, and within said reservoir an aqueous erasable ink comprising

(a) water;

(b) a coloring agent;

(c) a releasing agent having a water solubility ranging from about 0.5 to about

20 60%; and

(d) a film-forming polymeric binder;

said ink having the ability to form markings on a smooth, substantially non-porous surface, said markings being erasable from said surface by a dry eraser.

25 32. A pen according to claim 31 wherein said writing tip comprises a porous nib.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 03/06547

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C09D11/16

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C09D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, CHEM ABS Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 98 36031 A (BINNEY & SMITH INC) 20 August 1998 (1998-08-20) claims 1-6 page 9 -page 12; examples 1-11,17	1-6,9-32
Y		7,8
X	DATABASE CA 'Online! CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; NAKAMURA, HIROYUKI ET AL: "Water-thinned marking pen inks giving images easily erasable by wiping with paper or cloths for writing boards" retrieved from STN Database accession no. 130:353795 XP002244773 abstract & JP 11 124529 A (PILOT INK CO., LTD., JAPAN) 11 May 1999 (1999-05-11)	1-5,9-32
Y		7,8
		-/-

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

\*T\* later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

\*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

\*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

\*&\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

18 June 2003

Date of mailing of the International search report

04/07/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Dury, O

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat. Application No

PCT/US 03/06547

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 95 01392 A (GILLETTE CO ;LOFTIN RACHEL M (US)) 12 January 1995 (1995-01-12) claim 1 page 2, line 22 -page 5, line 30 examples 1-4; table 1 -----	1-5,9-32
Y	US 5 338 793 A (LOFTIN RACHEL M) 16 August 1994 (1994-08-16)  column 3, line 3-12 column 4, line 36-43 examples 1-4; table 1 -----	7,8
X	US 5 318 617 A (NAGASAWA TOSHIYUKI ET AL) 7 June 1994 (1994-06-07) column 3, line 61 -column 4, line 21 -----	1-5, 9-12, 14-16, 18-32
Y		7,8

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Internat. Application No

PCT/US 03/06547

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9836031	A	20-08-1998	US	5981626 A		09-11-1999
			US	5900094 A		04-05-1999
			AU	729526 B2		01-02-2001
			AU	6276898 A		08-09-1998
			BR	9807546 A		15-02-2000
			CA	2219673 A1		14-08-1998
			EP	0960172 A1		01-12-1999
			JP	2001502752 T		27-02-2001
			US	6040359 A		21-03-2000
			WO	9836031 A1		20-08-1998
JP 11124529	A	11-05-1999		NONE		
WO 9501392	A	12-01-1995	AU	693105 B2		25-06-1998
			AU	7319294 A		24-01-1995
			BR	9406915 A		04-04-2000
			CA	2166295 A1		12-01-1995
			CN	1128037 A		31-07-1996
			EP	0713507 A1		29-05-1996
			JP	8512082 T		17-12-1996
			PL	312304 A1		15-04-1996
			WO	9501392 A1		12-01-1995
			US	6465564 B1		15-10-2002
US 5338793	A	16-08-1994	BR	9306472 A		30-06-1998
			CA	2136979 A1		09-12-1993
			DE	69323780 D1		08-04-1999
			DE	69323780 T2		02-09-1999
			EP	0746589 A1		11-12-1996
			ES	2128429 T3		16-05-1999
			JP	7507348 T		10-08-1995
			MX	9303264 A1		31-05-1994
			WO	9324565 A1		09-12-1993
US 5318617	A	07-06-1994	JP	3049456 B2		05-06-2000
			JP	5279615 A		26-10-1993
			DE	69301670 D1		11-04-1996
			DE	69301670 T2		07-11-1996
			EP	0563901 A1		06-10-1993

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**